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I. SUMMARY

1. This is a civil rights action by plaintiff Barbara Hubbard ("Hubbard") for discrimination at the building, structure, facility, complex, property, land, development, and/or surrounding business complex known as:

El Pollo Loco 1710 Highland Avenue National City, CA 91950 (hereafter "the Restaurant")

2. Hubbard seeks damages, injunctive and declaratory relief, attorney fees and costs, against El Pollo Loco, Inc. dba El Pollo Loco and S S & B (hereinafter collectively referred to as "El Pollo Loco") pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), and related California statutes.

II. JURISDICTION

- 3. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343 for ADA claims.
- 4. Supplemental jurisdiction for claims brought under parallel California law—arising from the same nucleus of operative facts—is predicated on 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
 - 5. Hubbard's claims are authorized by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

III. VENUE

6. All actions complained of herein take place within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, Southern District of California, and venue is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), (c).

IV. PARTIES

7. El Pollo Loco owns, operates, and/or leases the Restaurant, and consists of a person (or persons), firm, and/or corporation.

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8. Hubbard has multiple conditions that affect one or more major life functions. She requires the use of motorized wheelchair and a mobility-equipped vehicle, when traveling about in public. Consequently, Hubbard is "physically disabled," as defined by all applicable California and United States laws, and a member of the public whose rights are protected by these laws.

V. FACTS

- The Restaurant is an establishment serving food and drink, open to 9. the public, which is intended for nonresidential use and whose operation affects commerce.
- Hubbard visited the Restaurant and encountered barriers (both 10. physical and intangible) that interfered with—if not outright denied—her ability to use and enjoy the goods, services, privileges, and accommodations offered at the facility. To the extent known by Hubbard, the barriers at the Restaurant included, but are not limited to, the following:
 - The tow away signage posted is not correct;
 - The detectable warnings on located on the ramp rather than just before it;
 - The bottom landing of the ramp (to and from the disabled parking) is too small;
 - The accessible route from the disabled parking to the entrance requires traveling behind vehicles (other than one's own);
 - The accessible route from the disabled parking up to the sidewalk is too narrow;
 - There is no International Symbol of Accessibility (hereinafter referred to as "ISA") on the latch side of the accessible entrance door;
 - The entrance door requires too much force to operate;
 - The service counter is too high and does not have a portion lowered to accommodate patrons in wheelchairs;

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- The condiments for iced tea are located out of the required reach range limits:
- The ISA designating certain seating as accessible is too small;
- The table designated as accessible is 31 inches by 41 inches;
- There is no ISA on the latch side of the restroom door;
- The restroom door requires too much pressure to operate;
- The toilet tissue dispenser obstructs the clear maneuvering space needed to access the water closet;
- The side grab bar is mounted more than 12 inches from the back wall;
- The lock requires pinching, twisting and/or grasping to operate;
- The pipes underneath the lavatory are not properly and/or completely wrapped; and,
- The operable part of the paper towel dispenser is mounted at more than 40 inches from the floor.

These barriers prevented Hubbard from enjoying full and equal access.

- Hubbard was also deterred from visiting the Restaurant because she 11. knew that the Restaurant's goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations were unavailable to physically disabled patrons (such as herself). She continues to be deterred from visiting the Restaurant because of the future threats of injury created by these barriers.
- 12. Hubbard also encountered barriers at the Restaurant, which violate state and federal law, but were unrelated to her disability. Nothing within this Complaint, however, should be construed as an allegation that Hubbard is seeking to remove barriers unrelated to her disability.
- 13. El Pollo Loco knew that these elements and areas of the Restaurant were inaccessible, violate state and federal law, and interfere with (or deny) access to the physically disabled. Moreover, El Pollo Loco has the financial resources to remove these barriers from the Restaurant (without much difficulty

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Plaintiff's Complaint

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or expense), and make the Restaurant accessible to the physically disabled. To date, however, El Pollo Loco refuses to either remove those barriers or seek an unreasonable hardship exemption to excuse non-compliance.

- 14. At all relevant times, El Pollo Loco has possessed and enjoyed sufficient control and authority to modify the Restaurant to remove impediments to wheelchair access and to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines and Title 24 regulations. El Pollo Loco has not removed such impediments and has not modified the Restaurant to conform to accessibility standards. El Pollo Loco has intentionally maintained the Restaurant in its current condition and has intentionally refrained from altering the Restaurant so that it complies with the accessibility standards.
- 15. Hubbard further alleges that the (continued) presence of barriers at the Restaurant is so obvious as to establish El Pollo Loco's discriminatory intent. On information and belief, Hubbard avers that evidence of this discriminatory intent includes El Pollo Loco's refusal to adhere to relevant building standards; disregard for the building plans and permits issued for the Restaurant; conscientious decision to the architectural layout (as it currently exists) at the Restaurant; decision not to remove barriers from the Restaurant; and allowance that the Restaurant continues to exist in its non-compliant state. Hubbard further alleges, on information and belief, that El Pollo Loco is not in the midst of a remodel, and that the barriers present at the Restaurant are not isolated (or temporary) interruptions in access due to maintenance or repairs.²

E.g., Gunther v. Lin, 144 Cal. App. 4th 223, fn. 6

Id.; 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(b)

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VI. FIRST CLAIM

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

Denial of "Full and Equal" Enjoyment and Use

- 16. Hubbard incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 15 for this claim.
- 17. Title III of the ADA holds as a "general rule" that no individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment (or use) of goods, services, facilities, privileges, and accommodations offered by any person who owns, operates, or leases a place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).
- 18. El Pollo Loco discriminated against Hubbard by denying "full and equal enjoyment" and use of the goods, services, facilities, privileges or accommodations of the Restaurant during each visit and each incident of deterrence.

Failure to Remove Architectural Barriers in an Existing Facility

- 19. The ADA specifically prohibits failing to remove architectural barriers, which are structural in nature, in existing facilities where such removal is readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). The term "readily achievable" is defined as "easily accomplishable and able to be carried out without much difficulty or expense." <u>Id.</u> § 12181(9).
- 20. When an entity can demonstrate that removal of a barrier is not readily achievable, a failure to make goods, services, facilities, or accommodations available through alternative methods is also specifically prohibited if these methods are readily achievable. <u>Id.</u> § 12182(b)(2)(A)(v).
- 21. Here, Hubbard alleges that El Pollo Loco can easily remove the architectural barriers at the Restaurant without much difficulty or expense, and that El Pollo Loco violated the ADA by failing to remove those barriers, when it was readily achievable to do so.

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22. In the alternative, if it was not "readily achievable" for El Pollo Loco to remove the Restaurant's barriers, then El Pollo Loco violated the ADA by failing to make the required services available through alternative methods, which are readily achievable.

Failure to Design and Construct an Accessible Facility

- 23. On information and belief, the Restaurant was designed or constructed (or both) after January 26, 1992—independently triggering access requirements under Title III of the ADA.
- 24. The ADA also prohibits designing and constructing facilities for first occupancy after January 26, 1993, that aren't readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities when it was structurally practicable to do so. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(1).
- 25. Here, El Pollo Loco violated the ADA by designing or constructing (or both) the Restaurant in a manner that was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public—including Hubbard—when it was structurally practical to do so.³

Failure to Make an Altered Facility Accessible

- 26. On information and belief, the Restaurant was modified after January 26, 1992, independently triggering access requirements under the ADA.
- 27. The ADA also requires that facilities altered in a manner that affects (or could affect) its usability must be made readily accessible to individuals with disabilities to the maximum extent feasible. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2). Altering an area that contains a facility's primary function also requires adding making the paths of travel, bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving that area accessible to the maximum extent feasible. <u>Id.</u>

Nothing within this Complaint should be construed as an allegation that plaintiff is bringing this action as a private attorney general under either state or federal statutes.

28. Here, El Pollo Loco altered the Restaurant in a manner that violated the ADA and was not readily accessible to the physically disabled public—including Hubbard—to the maximum extent feasible.

Failure to Modify Existing Policies and Procedures

- 29. The ADA also requires reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter their nature. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 30. Here, El Pollo Loco violated the ADA by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures at the Restaurant, when these modifications were necessary to afford (and would not fundamentally alter the nature of) these goods, services, facilities, or accommodations.
- 31. Hubbard seeks all relief available under the ADA (*i.e.*, injunctive relief, attorney fees, costs, legal expense) for these aforementioned violations. 42 U.S.C. § 12205.
- 32. Hubbard also seeks a finding from this Court (*i.e.*, declaratory relief) that El Pollo Loco violated the ADA in order to pursue damages under California's Unruh Civil Rights Act or Disabled Persons Act.

VII. SECOND CLAIM

Disabled Persons Act

- 33. Hubbard incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 30 for this claim.
- 34. California Civil Code § 54 states, in part, that: Individuals with disabilities have the same right as the general public to the full and free use of the streets, sidewalks, walkways, public buildings and facilities, and other public places.

- 35. California Civil Code § 54.1 also states, in part, that: Individuals with disabilities shall be entitled to full and equal access to accommodations, facilities, telephone facilities, places of public accommodation, and other places to which the general public is invited.
- 36. Both sections specifically incorporate (by reference) an individual's rights under the ADA. See Civil Code §§ 54(c) and 54.1(d).
- 37. Here, El Pollo Loco discriminated against the physically disabled public—including Hubbard—by denying them full and equal access to the Restaurant. El Pollo Loco also violated Hubbard's rights under the ADA, and, therefore, infringed upon or violated (or both) Hubbard's rights under the Disabled Persons Act.
- 38. <u>For each offense</u> of the Disabled Persons Act, Hubbard seeks actual damages (both general and special damages), statutory minimum damages of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), declaratory relief, and any other remedy available under California Civil Code § 54.3.
- 39. She also seeks to enjoin El Pollo Loco from violating the Disabled Persons Act (and ADA) under California Civil Code § 55, and to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and incurred under California Civil Code §§ 54.3 and 55.

VIII. THIRD CLAIM

Unruh Civil Rights Act

- 40. Hubbard incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 30 for this claim.
- 41. California Civil Code § 51 states, in part, that: All persons within the jurisdiction of this state are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind whatsoever.

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- 42. California Civil Code § 51.5 also states, in part, that: No business establishment of any kind whatsoever shall discriminate against any person in this state because of the disability of the person.
- 43. California Civil Code § 51(f) specifically incorporates (by reference) an individual's rights under the ADA into the Unruh Act.
- 44. El Pollo Loco's aforementioned acts and omissions denied the physically disabled public—including Hubbard—full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges and services in a business establishment (because of their physical disability).
- 45. These acts and omissions (including the ones that violate the ADA) denied, aided or incited a denial, or discriminated against Hubbard by violating the Unruh Act.
- 46. Hubbard was damaged by El Pollo Loco's wrongful conduct, and seeks statutory minimum damages of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for each offense.
- 47. Hubbard also seeks to enjoin El Pollo Loco from violating the Unruh Act (and ADA), and recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred under California Civil Code § 52(a).

IX. FOURTH CLAIM

Denial of Full and Equal Access to Public Facilities

- 48. Hubbard incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 13 for this claim.
- 49. Health and Safety Code § 19955(a) states, in part, that: California public accommodations or facilities (built with private funds) shall adhere to the provisions of Government Code § 4450.
- 50. Health and Safety Code § 19959 states, in part, that: Every existing (non-exempt) public accommodation constructed prior to July 1, 1970, which is altered or structurally repaired, is required to comply with this chapter.

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- Hubbard alleges the Restaurant is a public accommodation 51. constructed, altered, or repaired in a manner that violates Part 5.5 of the Health and Safety Code or Government Code § 4450 (or both), and that the Restaurant was not exempt under Health and Safety Code § 19956.
- El Pollo Loco's non-compliance with these requirements at the 52. Restaurant aggrieved (or potentially aggrieved) Hubbard and other persons with physical disabilities. Accordingly, she seeks injunctive relief and attorney fees pursuant to Health and Safety Code § 19953.

X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Hubbard prays judgment against El Pollo Loco for:

- Injunctive relief, preventive relief, or any other relief the Court deems proper.
- Declaratory relief that El Pollo Loco violated the ADA for the purposes of 2. Unruh Act or Disabled Persons Act damages.
- 3. Statutory minimum damages under either sections 52(a) or 54.3(a) of the California Civil Code (but not both) according to proof.
- Attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and costs of suit.4 4.
 - Interest at the legal rate from the date of the filing of this action. 5.

DATED: May 21, 2008

DISABLED ADVOCACY GROUP, APLC

LYNN HUBBARD, III Attorney for Plaintiff

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This includes attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5. Hubbard v. El Pollo Loco, Inc., et al. Plaintiff's Complaint

SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

the civil docket sheet. (SEE IN	ISTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)		·	
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS		DEFENDANTS		11.
BARBARA HUBBARD		EL POLLO LOCO, INC. Iba EL POLLO (5) & B		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff SAN DIEGO (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)		County of Residence of First Listed Defendant MAY 01 2008 (IN U.S. LAINTIFF CASES ONE?) 2008 NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
• • •	o, Address, and Telephone Number) DISABLED ADVOCACY GROUP, AF	Attorneys (If Known)	DV	DEPUTY
12 Williamsburg Lane (Chico, CA 95926 (530) 895-3252	<u> </u>	W U91/ J	WNIC
II. BASIS OF JURISD	OICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF P	RINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☑ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)	(For Diversity Cases Only) PT Citizen of This State		PTF DEF incipal Place
2 U.S. Government Defendant	(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	of Business In A	Another State
		Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3	0 6 0 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)				
☐ 110 Insurance ☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act ☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument ☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment Æ Enforcement of Judgment ☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) ☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits ☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits ☐ 190 Other Contract	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 345 Marine Product Liability 345 Marine Product Liability 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury Damage Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 360 Other Personal Injury Demonst 360 Other Personal Property Damage Product Liability 360 Other Personal Sentence Habeas Corpus: 360 General 360 Mandamus & Other 360 Other Personal Sentence Habeas Corpus: 360 Other Personal 360 Other	Y 610 Agriculture 620 Other Food & Drug 625 Drug Related Scizure of Property 21 USC 881 630 Liquor Laws 640 R.R. & Truck 650 Airline Regs. 660 Occupational Safety/Health 690 Other 710 Fair Labor Standards 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act 740 Railway Labor Act 790 Other Labor Litigation 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act 642 Naturalization Application 463 Habeas Corpus -	422 Appeal 28 USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 #PROPERTY RIGHTS 820 Copyrights 830 Patent 840 Trademark 861 HIA (1395ff) 862 Black Lung (923) 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) 864 SSID Title XVI 865 RSI (405(g)) 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 490 Cable/Sat TV 810 Selective Service
□ 2 R	ate Court Appellate Court	Reopened another		
	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you a 42 U.S.C. Section 12101, et sec			•
VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	ON Brief description of cause: Ongoing violations of the ADA C			
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23	N DEMAND \$	CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND:	if demanded in complaint: D Yes Ø No
VIII. RELATED CAS IF ANY	(See instructions): JUDGE		DOCKET NUMBER	
DATE 05/21/2008	SIGNATURE OF A'	TORNEY OF RECORD		
RECEIPT # 151215	MOUNT \$30 — APPLYING IFP	. JUDGE	MAG. JU	DGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN DIEGO DIVISION

151215 - MB

May 23, 2008 09:11:20

Civ Fil Non-Pris

USAO #.: 08CV0917 CIVIL FILING Judge..: NAPOLEON A JONES, JR

Amount.;

\$350.00 CC

Total-> \$350.00

FROM: BARBARA HUBBARD VS EL POLLO LOCO INC